## DEVELOPING A LIBRARY PRESERVATION PROGRAM



Jody Beenk, University of Hong Kong Libraries



5th Rizal Library International Conference Libraries, Archives and Museums: Common Challenges, Unique Approaches Session 2: Preservation and Conservation

### What is Preservation?



\*photo by Beth Doyle, Duke University Preservation Librarian

"Preservation is . . . the term that encompasses all aspects of a program whose goals are the long-term survival of the physical form and/or informational content of library materials and archival records."

-Ward, in Preservation Planning



## TERMINOLOGY

## Preservation

## Conservation

## Restoration



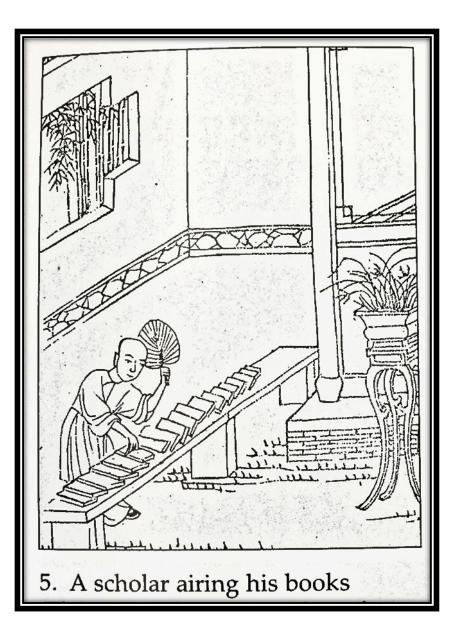
Preservation aims to prevent damage from happening . . .



and to address it when it does.







#### **Preservation as Profession**

Problem of brittle paper Major library disasters

+

Professional organizations Availability of information Standards established Funding sources



#### **Preservation as Profession**

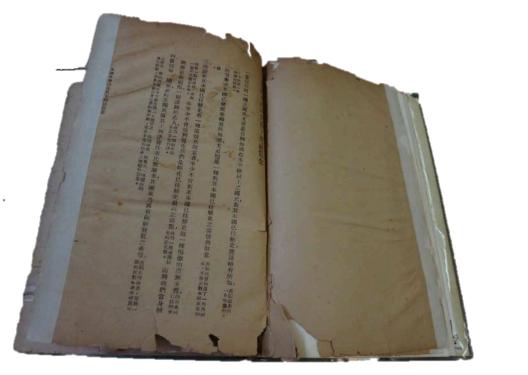
#### **Professional organizations**

- The **Council on Library Resources (CLR)**, founded in 1956 and later funded a research center to study the permanencece of the book
- Association of Research Libraries (ARL) played a prominent part in early efforts to study and combat the brittle paper problem.
- **Canadian Conservation Institute**, founded in 1972
- **Image Permanence Institute**, founded in 1985 to pursue scientific research on the preservation of visual materials and related collections.
- 1970s two **regional conservation centers** were established to provide conservation treatment and preservation education services. **NEDCC & CCAHA**
- **Research Libraries Group (RLG)** was founded in 1974 and played an important role in conducting cooperative microfilming projects
- American Library Association established its first subcommittees on library preservation in 1970
- **The Book and Paper Group (BPG)** of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) was established in 1980.



#### PRESERVATION – Why?

Preservation is core to the central mission of every academic library. Regardless of format, libraries collect and make accessible recorded knowledge.









## From the Rizal Library webpage:

### Mission

To select, acquire, develop, organize, maintain, preserve and make readily available up-to-date information sources needed to support the teaching, scholarship, research and community service programs of the Loyola Schools.



### EFFECTIVE PRESERVATION:

- awareness of need
- commitment at institutional level (funding, infrastructure, organizational support, etc.)
- value and understanding at all levels
- communication



## CORE ELEMENTS of preservation programs:

- environmental control
- disaster planning
- collection care
- **binding** (library binding standard ANSI/NISO Z39.78)
- conservation treatment/repair
- reformatting  $\&/ \rightarrow$  digital projects



#### Preservation Program Design: no one model fits all

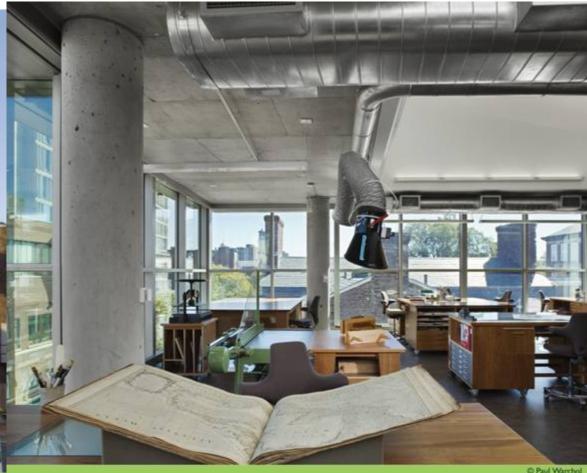


David Kupas, Oklahoma Panhandle State University, "More than Tape...Library Preservation on a Tight Budget" 6/22/2010



#### Weissman Preservation Center, The Harvard Library

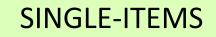
90 Mt. Auburn St. is a Gold DEED certified building, that utilizeppgettaainstaking gense evaluions yserk and environmentally friendly building maintenance practices.





© Paul Warchol © Paul Warchol

## **Preservation Pyramid**



**BATCH TREATMENTS** 

#### **COLLECTION CARE**

ENVIRONMENTAL control & FACILITIES maintenance

#### **STAFF & USER EDUCATION**

\*Thank you to Brenda Bernier and the Mellon survey of photographs at Harvard for the Preservation Pyramid concept.

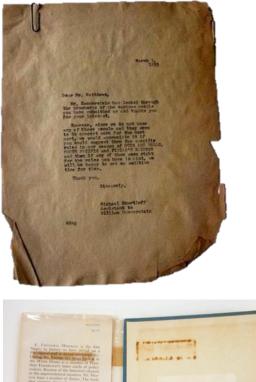


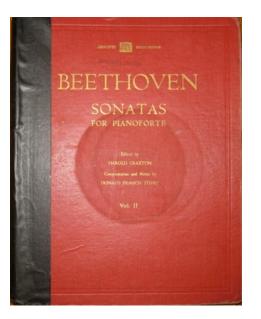
## What damages library materials?

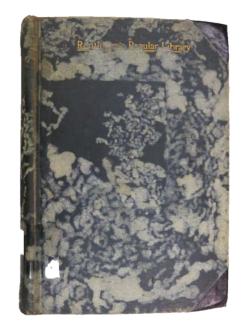
## Internal factors (inherent vice) materials, structures

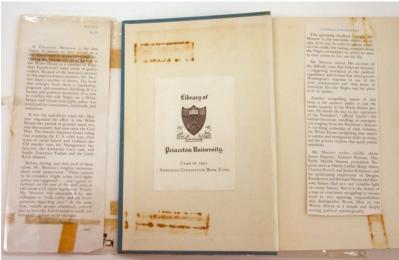
## External factors climate, light, pollutants, storage & handling









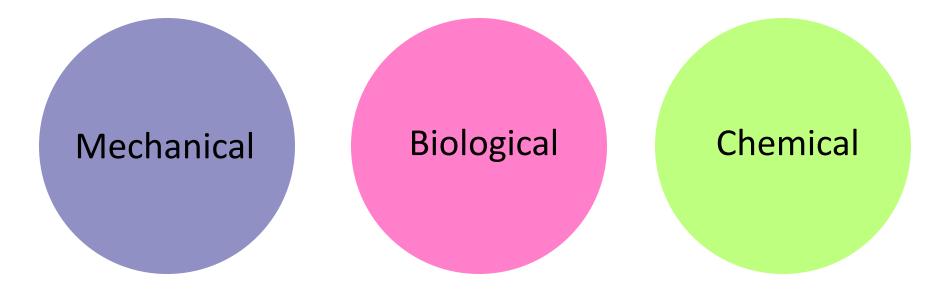




### **Book Detectives**



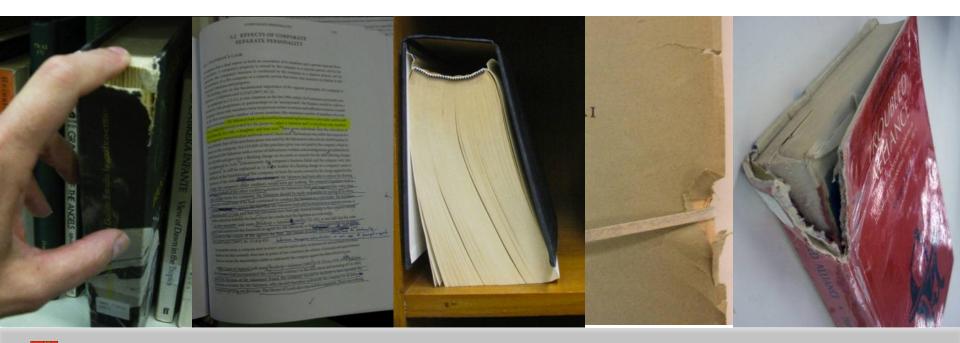
#### CAUSES OF DAMAGE CAN BE GROUPED INTO THREE MAIN TYPES



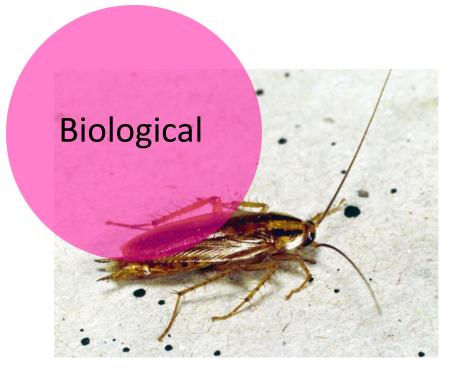




### Mechanical















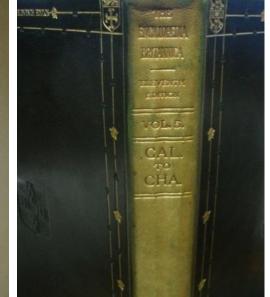


#### Chemical



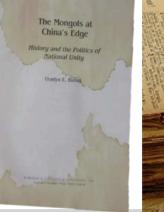


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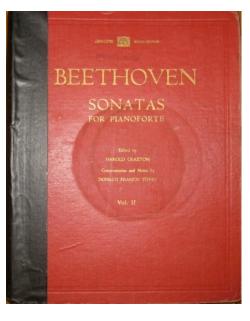








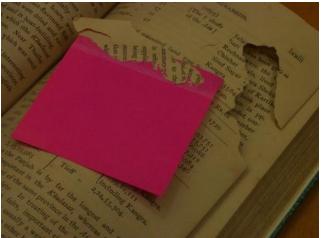




#### Mechanical

#### Chemical

#### **Biological**





## **Preservation Pyramid**



\*Thank you to Brenda Bernier and the Mellon survey of photographs at Harvard for the Preservation Pyramid concept.





Preservation & Conservation Division, HKUL 2011

## Responsibility

Library Staff:

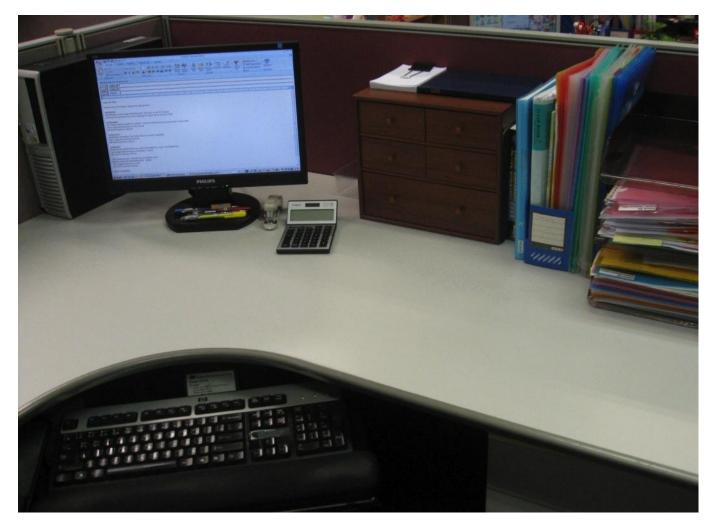
- are stewards of the library collections
- need to be aware of best practices
- must set a good example for library patrons
- are actively helping to preserve the collections by handling materials carefully and thoughtfully

## Before handling library materials, make sure your hands are CLEAN and DRY.



Remember to use soap!

## Keep work space tidy and uncluttered



### Help enforce the Food & Drink Policy for library users



## DO NOT eat or drink while working with library materials. Liquids might spill and food will attract pests.

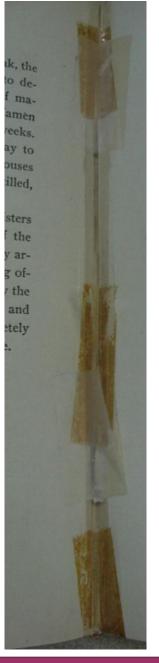


R MALADMI sand chainman annu an the costs (Halle v Traz BW Ltd [2000] BCC 1020 Martin when the company part (2000) BCC 990), Despite obser indication (2000) BCC 990), Despite obser indication [2005] EW H. Dax BW Ltd, there is no rule that a suscessful derivative claimant has pax BW Ltd, there is no rule that a suscessful derivative claimant has aw Internet and Allen (Qayuami + Oakhouse Property Haldings plr [2002] EVCHC 1 (10031) 1 BCLC 352). 1841 NO REFLECTIVE LOSS PRINCIPLE 18.4.3.1 Statement of principle The proper claimant principle discussed in 18.4.1 is that if a c per claimant process regist of action agonal n, D, to claim compensation for loss which D has caused the company, then legal process personance of the company, and neither a member of the company, and neither a member of any nor anyone else, can claim that compensation from D. (Though, in limited or anyone commented to being a derivative claim-see 18.4.2 to 18.4.4-to claim competences of the set of the se non for the company.) The damage which D has inflicted on the comp use for me every dividends to its members, or return their capital in winding up, or in whiley to as a shirty to per-ease and other creditors, and the price at which members can sell their shares may applied employees and other creditors, and the price at which members can sell their shares may an RC empany and the set of the s p. The No dimension of the no reflective loss principle is that members and others cannot themselves use D to a from a sense which merely reflect the losses D has caused to the company which the company which the company month of the second recover from D (Pradential Assertance Co Ltd y Newman Industries Ltd (No.2) [1982] Ch. total at pp 222-3; Johnson v Gore Wood and Co [2002] 2 AC 1; Gardner v Papker [2004] EWCA Con 781. [2004] 2 BCLC 554). The no reflective loss principle ensures that D can only be sued once for the same aperson other than the company suing even if that person has a cause of action against D and even if that cause of action differs from the company's [Day v Cook [2001] EWCA Civ 592, [2002] 1 BCLC 1, at [79]). It applies whether the cause of action lies in common law or equin, and whether the remedy is damages or restitution (Gardner v Parker). It applies to prevent a member sung whether the member has a controlling or a minority interest (Gardner + Parker, rejecting doubts expressed in Humberclyde Finance Group Ltd v Hicks (2001) UTL 19/11/2001 and Floyd v John Farburst and Co [2004] EWCA Civ 604, [2004] PNLR 41, at [77]). The po reflective loss principle is not an infringement of the European Convention on Human Rights, protocol 1, art 1 (protection of property), in the Human Rights Act 1998, sch 1 (Humberciyde Finance Group Ltd v Hicks) The principle has been held to apply to payments which might have been made in the share holder's capacity as an officer or employee. In Johnson v Gore Wood and Co a member of a company, who controlled it, claimed, among other things, for contributions which the company failed to make to his pension fund when it did not have enough money because of losses allegedly caused by the defendants' negligence. Lord Bingham of Cornhill thought it 'plain that this claim is merely a reflection of the company's loss' (at p 36) and it was struck out. In Strin v Blake [1998] 1 All ER 724, Mr Stein owned half the shares in a number The first defendant owned the other half and was sole director of the companies. It was alleged that the first defendant misappropriated assets from the companies and he was sued for the loss in value of Mr Stein's shares resulting from that misappropriation. The companies could have sued the first

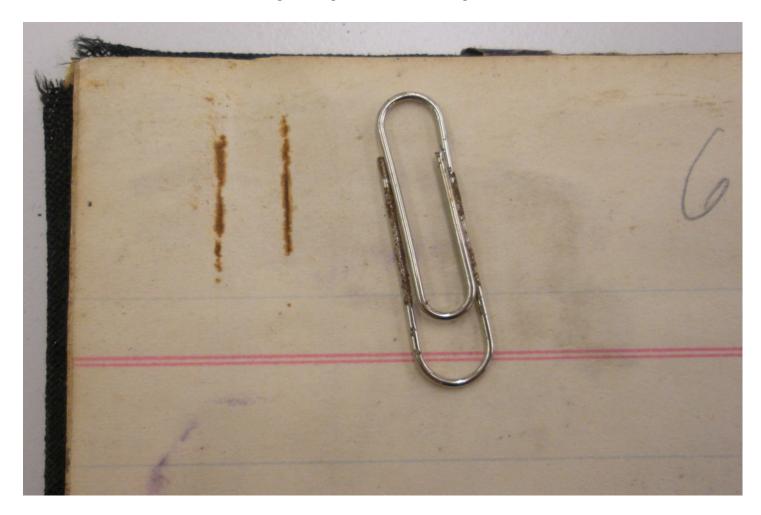
defendant for the value of the misappropriated assets. It seems that Mr Stein brough his personal chim because all the companies had gone into liquidation and the liquidators were not taking action. Mr Stein's daim was struck out because the companies were the proper claimants in respect of the senong allegedly done to them. As all the companies were insolvent it was their creditors who were primarily interested in recovery of their assets, not Mr Stein. It made no difference that who were primarily interested in recovery of their assets, not Mr Stein. It made no difference that who were primarily interested in recovery of their assets, not Mr Stein. It made no difference that who were primarily interested in recovery of their assets.

## DO NOT use tape,





## or paper clips,



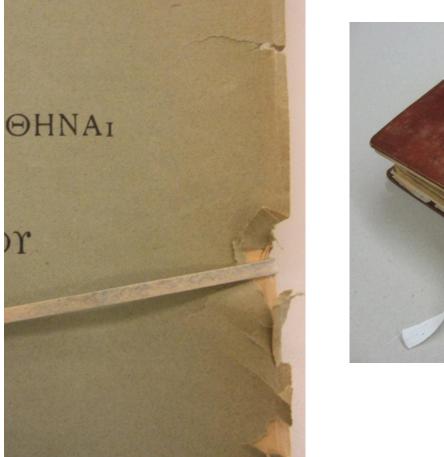


## or repositionable notes.





## Use flat undyed cotton ties rather than rubber bands when appropriate.



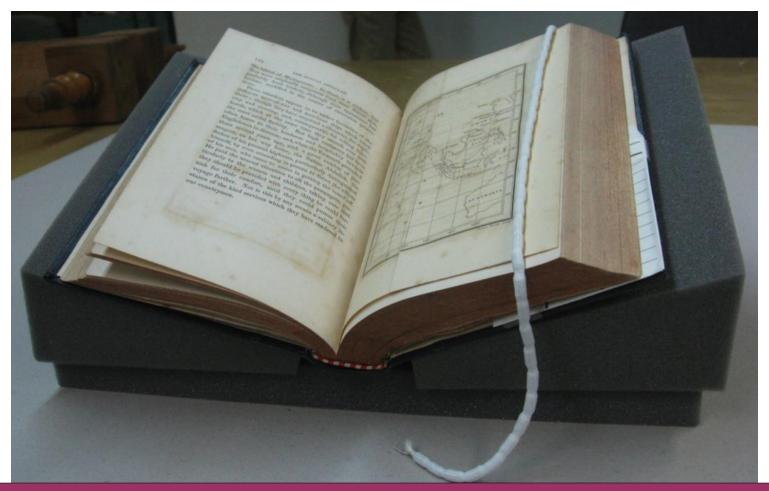


# When copying or scanning, never force a book open. Handle gently.





# Assist readers with fragile books and use proper supports.



#### **Retrieving Books**

## DO NOT pull on the head cap!







Push books on either side slightly in and grasp the book along the spine.

If the book is wide and difficult to grasp, pull from the top or front of the textblock.

#### SHELVING BOOKS

Make sure books are properly supported. Don't force books into small spaces.





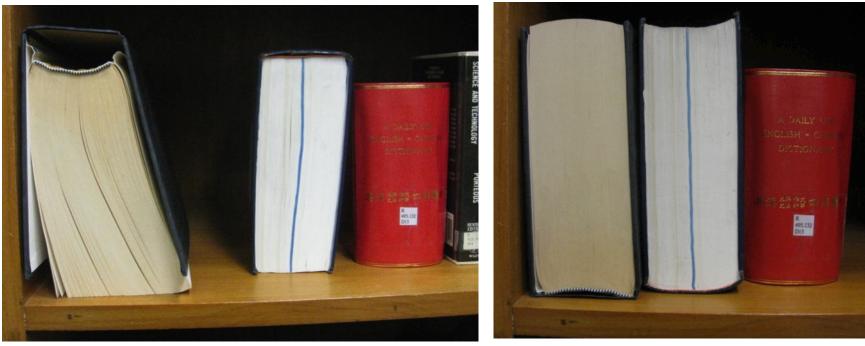
#### SHELVING BOOKS

## Use bookends or bricks to properly support books.





### SHELVING BOOKS If a book is too tall for the shelf, place it spine side DOWN rather than spine up.





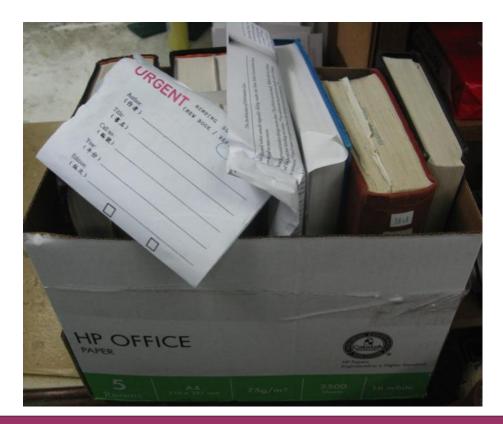


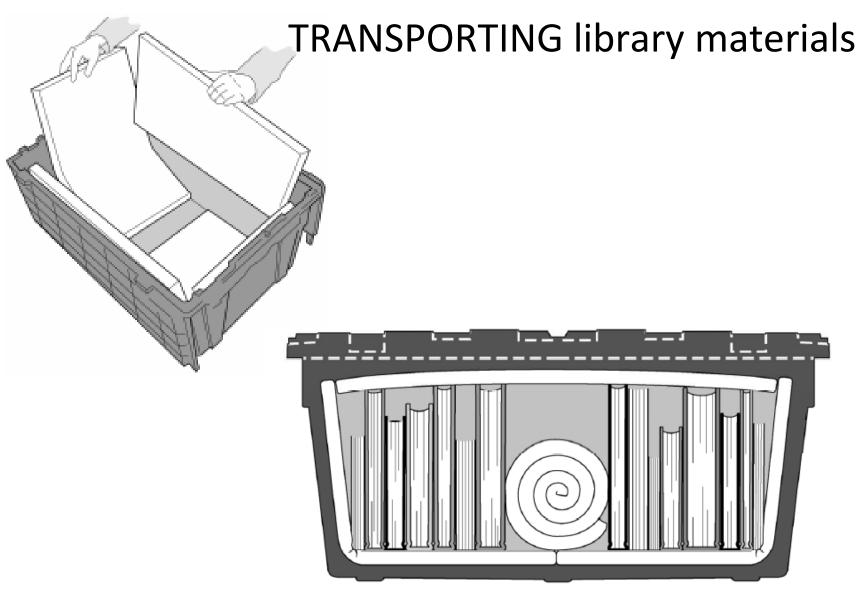
# DON'T let stacks of books get too high. DO check book return area often.



### **TRANSPORTING** library materials

When library materials need to be moved within departments or library locations, make sure they are carefully packed in appropriate containers.





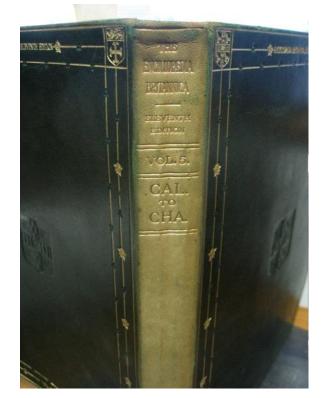
Images: Harvard College Library

# Send damaged materials to Conservation for repair, do not attempt to repair them yourself.



# Be aware of environmental conditions and report if not appropriate.







Mold outbreak caused by HVAC malfunction

Fading caused by exposure to harmful light Staining from exposure to pollutants

### **Preservation Pyramid**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**

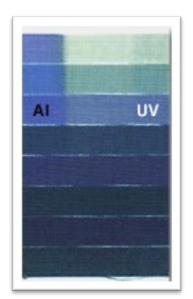
### **STAFF & USER EDUCATION**

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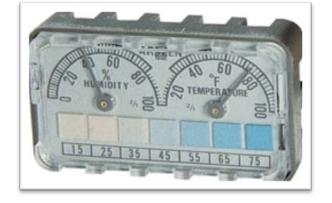
J. Beenk – University of Hong Kong Libraries, 5th Rizal Library International Conference, 25 October 2012

# **Environmental Monitoring**



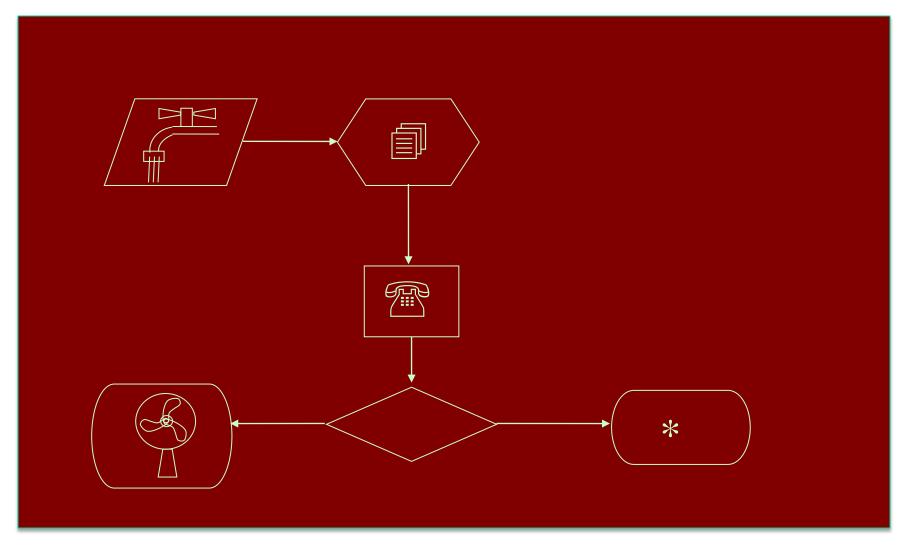
- Blue wool standard
- Arten thermohygrometer
- PEM





### **ENVIRONMENTAL control & FACILITIES maintenance**

# **Emergency Preparedness**



### **ENVIRONMENTAL control & FACILITIES maintenance**

#### **Emergency Preparedness Workshop**



### **ENVIRONMENTAL control & FACILITIES maintenance**

### **Preservation Pyramid**



### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**

### **STAFF & USER EDUCATION**

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# **Collection Care**

Library Binding + End Processing

- Sampled Surveys
- Cleaning, Moving & Housing Collections
- Reformatting
- Deacidification

use driven



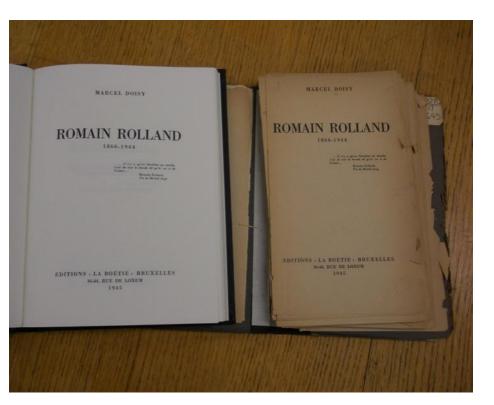
### Stacks Cleaning using a HEPA vacuum







### Reformatting



### Spray Deacidification





### **Mass Deacidification**





HKUL Bindery in Main Library – earlier days



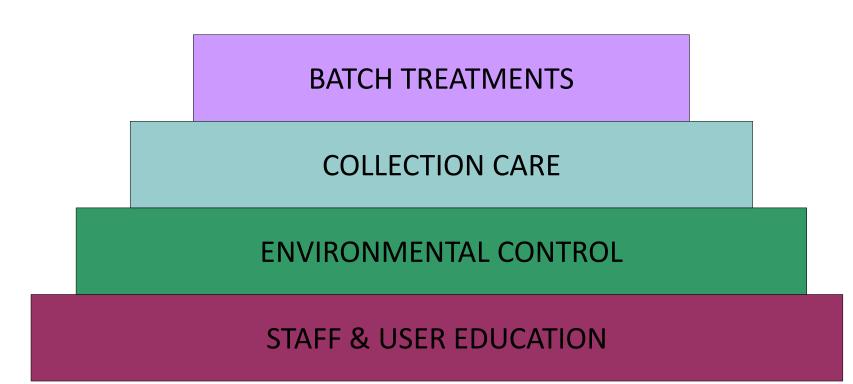








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### **Prioritizing & Selection for Treatment**

Source of items for repair?

### Concentrate efforts on which items?



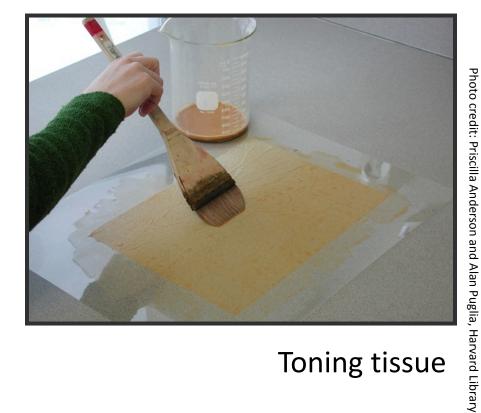
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### Quick Repair Sessions Harvard Library



### Some standard tools & supplies





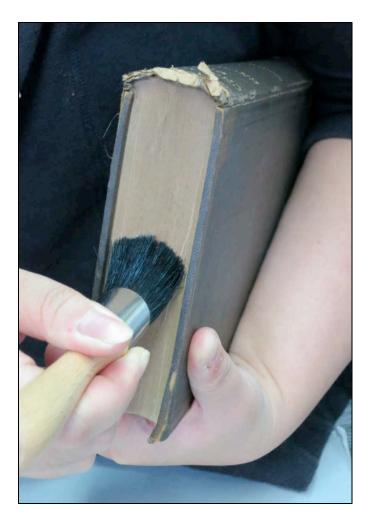
### Toning tissue

### Applying adhesive

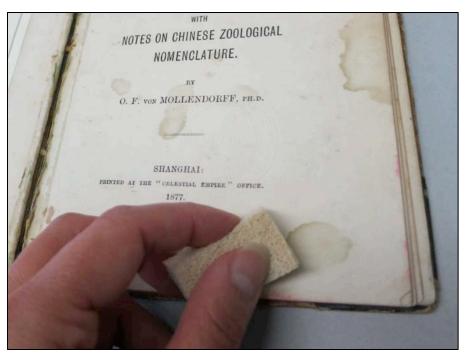


### **Repair Papers**





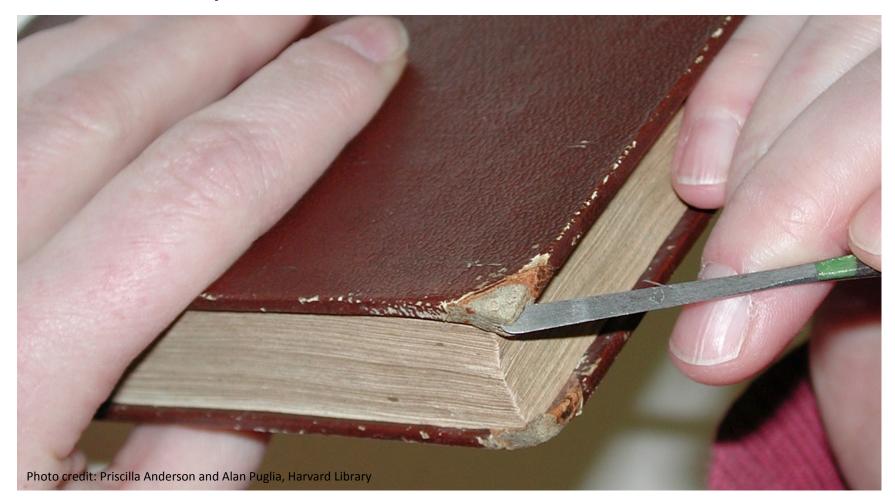
# **Dry Cleaning**



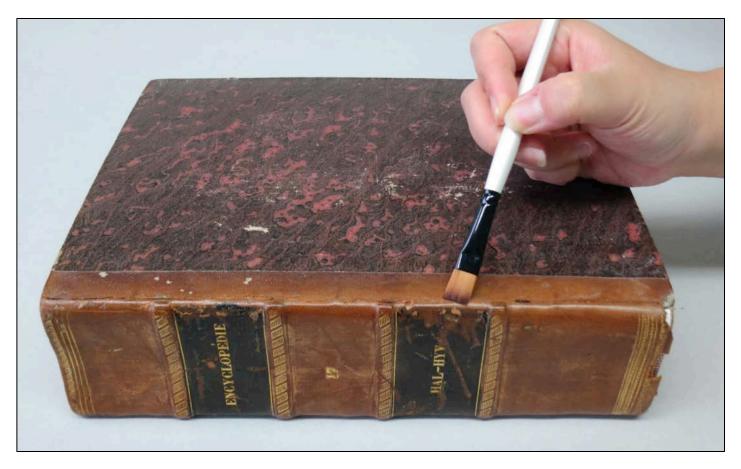
### Paper Repair and Hinge-In



### **Corner Repair**



### Leather Consolidation



### Inner Hinge Repair



Photo credit: Priscilla Anderson and Alan Puglia, Harvard Library

### Joint Repair / Board Attachment

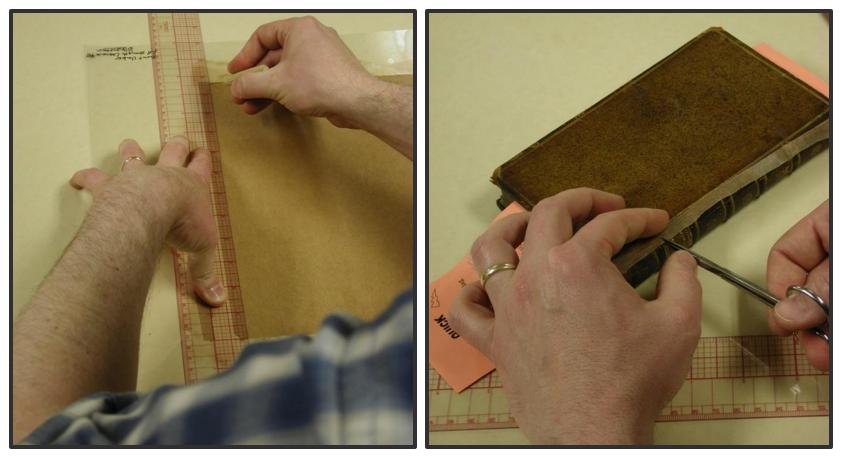


Photo credit: Priscilla Anderson and Alan Puglia, Harvard Library

# Finishing a Repair

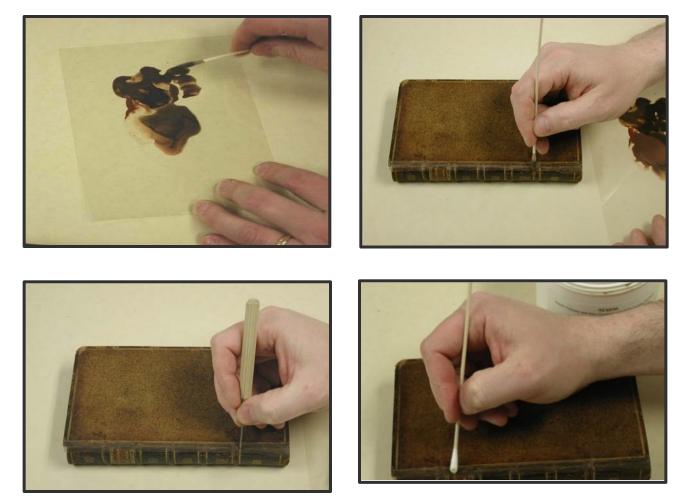
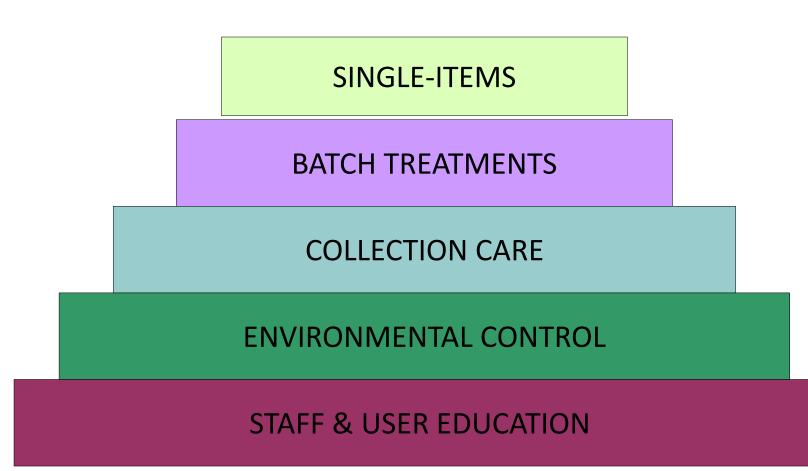


Photo credit: Priscilla Anderson and Alan Puglia, Harvard Library

## **Conservation Standards**

Reversibility Stability Durability Aesthetics

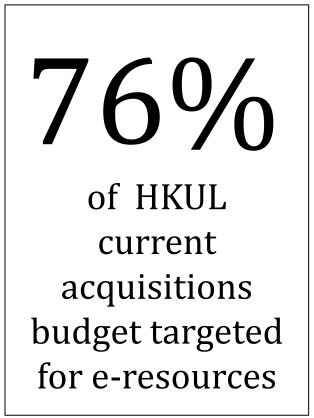
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PRESERVATION of print collections?

- less time and money spent binding books and journals
- more focus on aging special collections
- In 2010 HKU established first formal preservation and conservation division in an academic library in Hong Kong



# Digitization = access! (but ≠ preservation!)

- doesn't guarantee CONTINUED access
- permanence and authenticity questions
- high rate of obsolescence hardware/software
- instability of storage medium

Digitization projects have resulted in the development of batching methods and quick stabilizing repairs in lieu of full conservation treatments.



### CONSERVATION TREATMENT of Special Collections Materials



Beenk - UniverSINGLE-ITEM conservation treatments closer 2012

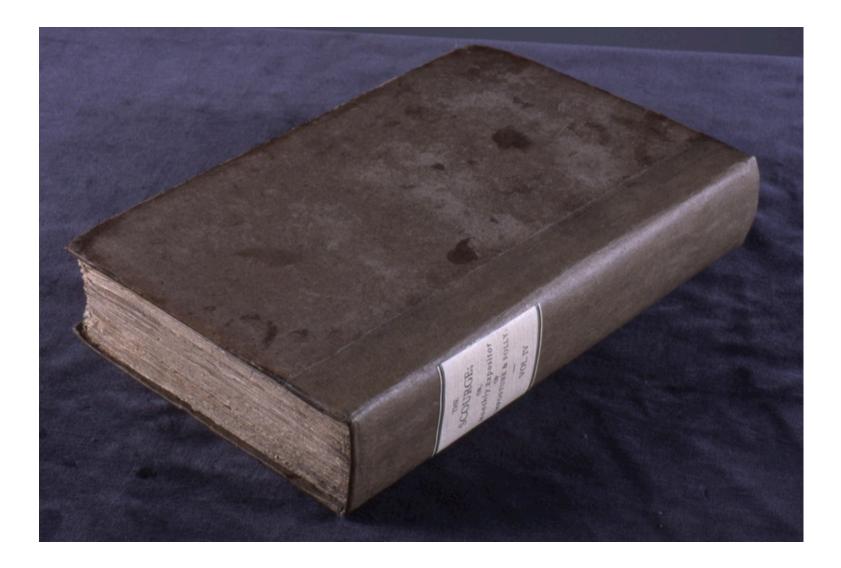




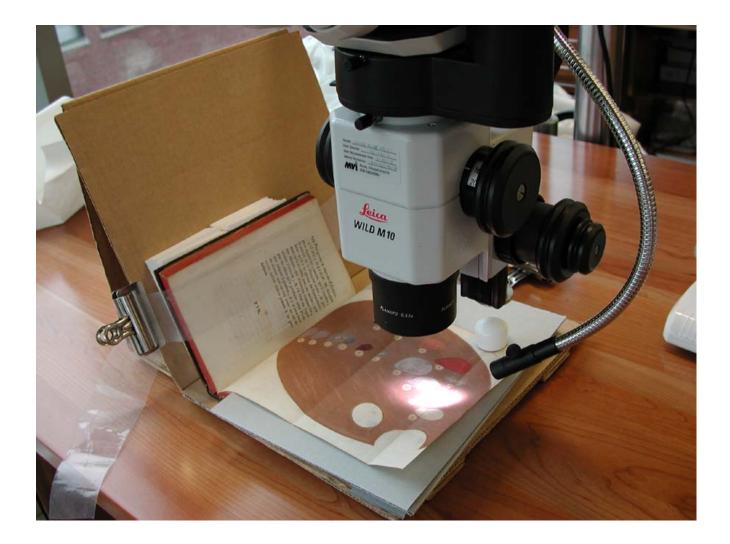


















# **Before Treatment**











# **During Treatment**









IN SINGLE-ITEM conservation treatments code 2012

# After Treatment



#### CREMA ILLUSTRATA

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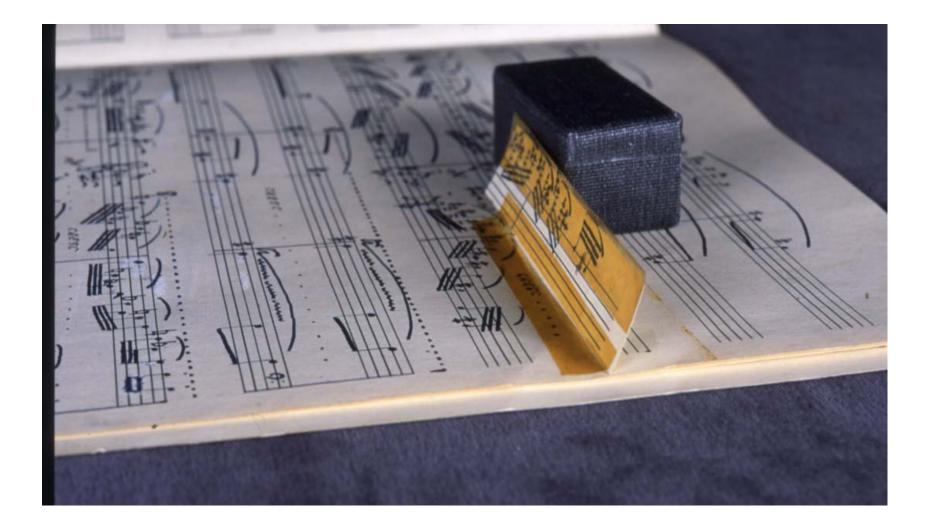
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#### Seenk – UniverSINGLE-ITEM conservation treatments Color 2012













Future directions and questions:

- sustainability
- environmental impacts
- preservation and conservation standards
- adaptation of international standards?
  do we need regional standards?





# Thank You!

Thank you Priscilla Anderson, Alan Puglia, Evelyn Frangakis, Brenda Bernier, Melissa Banta, The Harvard Library, The Northeast Document Conservation Center, The University of Hong Kong Libraries Preservation Centre staff & The Rizal Library.



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